CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XV. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1831. [NO. 746.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

REMOVAL.

The Subscribers

Have removed their *Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Establishment* to the House on the north side of Hay street, adjoining Mr. Latta's New Building, and four doors west of the Market Square, where they have recently received a *variety of new and desirable*

Goods,

Which they will continue to receive additional supplies by every arrival from New York and Philadelphia, all of which will be sold for cash, on the most reasonable terms.

NOBLE, McKEE & CO.

Also, a good assortment of COTTON YARNS, from the Petersburg Factory.
DUNDEE COTTON BAGGING, which will be low.

N., McK & Co.

Fayetteville, Sept. 13, 1831. 45tf.

CHEESE.

45 Boxes of Superior *CHEESE*, just received and for sale by

JAS. G. COOK,
Foot of Haymount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 17. 45-4t.

Notice.

Under of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, September Term, the Subscriber will proceed to sell, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th November next, at 12 o'clock; so much of the following described LANDS as will pay the Taxes due thereon to the Town of Fayetteville, on the Tax List of 1830, together with all incidental charges, viz:

	Tax.
Lot owned, Blacksmith's shop, foot Haymount and two polls, Jesse Birdsall's, valued at 600 dollars,	$ 1 58
Lot owned, Hillsborough street, Hance McLauchlin's, valued at 300 dollars,	1 13
Lot owned, do do Tanyard &c., H. Nelson's,	
Lot owned, do do do Lower Fayetteville, do, and 5 polls, valued at 2 500 dollars,	13 13
Lot owned, Hay street, Jno. Rathbone's valued at 600 dollars,	2 25
The following are inlisted, and are subject to double Tax, viz:	
Lot owned, Winslow street, occupied by Jas. Boone, owner unknown, valued at $100	38
Lot, corner of Winslow street and Mason alley, do do, valued at 100 dollars,	38
Lot owned, joining the above, occupied by Mrs Kelly, valued at 300,	1 12½
Lot, north street, joins Tillinghast and Winslow, owner unknown, valued at 100 dolls.	38
Lot, Maiden Lane, formerly William or J. Cameron's, valued at 300 dollars,	1 12½
Lot, near Mrs. Weeks's, Polly Black's, valued at 200 dollars,	75
Lot, School Association, Jno. Murchison's, valued at 200 dollars,	75
Lot, Hay street, W. M. Johnson's, valued at 500 dollars	1 88

G. DEMING, *Collector.*

November 12, 1831. 45ts.

JAMES KYLE

Is just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

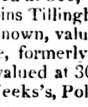
Also, an assortment of
ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

August 8. 40tf.

H. MacLaurin

Will be found at Mr. Latta's Store, one door west of the Planter's Hotel, where he will be happy to see those who may favor him with their confidence, for the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1831. 45tf.



UNION HOTEL.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in the Town of Rockingham, Richmond County, No. C., and stands pledged to use his best exertions to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage.

PETER STANCIL.

Rockingham, Sept. 9, 1831. 45-2w.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 2d September, inst., two Negro Men, named *JACK* and *DEAN*. Mike is a spare built, thin visaged copper coloured fellow, with small whiskers—had on a white cotton shirt and yellow copperas pantaloons, all new, and an old fur hat. He is supposed to be about 30 years of age, but says he is older. Dean is a low chunky fellow, with a scar on his upper lip, rather inclined to be fleshy, full face. Ragged, and black, had on a coarse cotton shirt, old worn out pantaloons, and an old low crown woollen hat. They each took with them a new suit. They will no doubt aim for Wayne county, North Carolina, where I bought them, one from Mr. P. Moses, and the other from Elisha Bardin, both of Wayne county. They are artful, shrewd fellows, and will no doubt invent some plausible story. I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail, so that I get them again, or 25 dollars for either. Any information in relation to either of them, will be thankfully received by the subscriber, or by Mr. Archibald McNeill, of Fayetteville, N. C.

GEORGE Y. LOWE.

Macon, Bibb county, Geo., Sept. 4. 45-tf

Saddles and Bridles, Trunks and Harness.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING moved back to his Old Stand on Person street, continues to receive additional supplies of articles in his line from the North. Is prepared to accommodate his customers with *any* and *every* article *in his line* that they may want, at the customary prices.

G. W. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, August 30, 1831. 43-tf.

Notice.

JAS. BAKER has converted his Dwelling House on Dick street into an Office, where he may be found at all times, between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., by those having business with him. He earnestly requests all those indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same, as under present circumstances, indulgence cannot be given.

CANE BOTTOM & WINDSOR
CHAIRS.

He has received on consignment, eight dozen CHAIRS, of various qualities, which will be disposed of at Philadelphia prices, including charges.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1831. 43tf

REMOVAL.

W. L. HAWLEY has removed his Leather and Shoe Store to Person street, two doors below the Market, where he has on hand a general assortment of

Leather, Boots and Shoes,

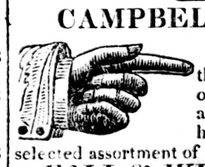
Which will be sold low for cash.

N. B.—The Manufacturing business carried on as usual.

Fayetteville, August 30. 43tf

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,



Having established themselves in the new Building on the north side of Hay street, a few doors west of the Market house, are now receiving a well selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And will be receiving by every arrival from N. York, additional supplies. Those wishing to purchase by the quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement. Among their Goods are a great variety of Cloths, Sattinetts, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

Fayetteville, August 10. 40tf.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified at July Term of the County Court of Montgomery, as Executor and Executrix to the last Will and Testament of John Christian, deceased, hereby notify all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment to G. W. McCain or Mary Christian, and those having demands against it are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by Act of Assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery

GEO. W. McCAIN, *Executor,*
MARY CHRISTIAN, *Executrix.*

September 2, 1831. 44 4w.

Notice.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW have opened their Office, and are prepared to do business at the corner of Russell and Gillespie Streets.

Fayetteville, June 4, 1831. 31tf.

MONEY IN REQUISITION.

The Subscriber most earnestly requests all persons indebted to him by bond and open account, to call and settle the same, as my situation does not admit of further indulgence.

HENRY L. JONES.

Fayetteville, August 16, 1831. 41tf.

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE.

THE Lectures in this Institution will commence as usual on the last Monday in October. The Faculty are *not authorized* to permit a Student to board out of College, except on the *written* request of the Parent or Guardian—a condition that will not be dispensed with in any case No more is to be paid for board, including lodging, washing, fuel, candles, attendance, &c., than $120, of which one half is to be paid when the Student enters College, and the other half at the expiration of half the Term.—Expenses as follows: For Board $120—Matriculation Fee $5, Fees to the Professors in the Junior Course 70 dols.; in the Senior Course 60 dolls.—These Fees are to be paid in advance.

The Law Lectures will be continued to the end of the Term, and the necessary expenses of the Student, including Board, &c. Fee to the Professor, and Matriculation Fee, will be 145 dols. The Grammar School opens October 1st. Board for ten months $100, and Tuition Fee 20 dolls.

A. EMPIE, President.

July 22. 38mtO.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, Esek Arnold, Justice of the Peace, in and for said County, Alexander Black, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he held a certain Judgment against William Wilkinson, in favor of the Administrators of John McPherson, deceased, for the sum of Seventy-four Dollars and three Cents principal, and six Dollars and thirteen interest. Said judgment was confessed before Thomas Davis, Esq., 20th of May, 1830, and execution stayed by the said Thomas Davis, Esq., 22d of May, 1830; which said Judgment is lost or mislaid. I hereby forewarn all persons from purchasing or trading for said Judgment.

ALEX'R BLACK.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 8th day of September, 1831. 45-3w.

ESEK ARNOLD, *J. P.*

MR. CRAWFORD'S ADDRESS.

(Continued.)

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

I proceed now to comment on Mr. Calhoun's notes, to my letter of the 2d Oct. 1830. It is, however due to myself, to state, that, that letter was written without any expectation that it would be published. I am, however, glad, that it was published, and that it has been accompanied with notes by the Vice President. These notes establish two most important facts. 1st. That John C. Calhoun established the Washington Republican, for the purpose of *villifying my reputation;* and, 2d, That he was instigator and inventor of the charges of Ninian Edwards, against my official and private character. The evidence by which these charges are established, would be received in any court of justice in the civilized world; and is ten fold stronger than that which he has deemed admissible against me. It is a rule of evidence of every day's application in our courts, that where the parties to a suit are together, and one alleges a fact touching their law suit in the presence and hearing of the other, which is not denied by the other, it is good evidence against the party not denying it. My letter to the Vice President, of the 2d Oct. 1830, was answered by him, on the 30th of that month. That letter, was therefore, in his hands from the 30th of Oct. until the 25th of February, when he annexes a parcel of Notes to it, in the Telegraph. I shall in the sequel, state the evidence upon which those notes are ascribed to the Vice President. They are such, that he at least, will be constrained to admit. In my letter to the Vice President, of the 2d October, 1830, I charge him with having established the Washington Republican, for the purpose of *villifying my reputation*, and that it was edited by a clerk in his office. In one of his notes, he denies that Thomas L. McKenney the editor of that press, was a clerk in the War Department, while he was editor of that paper. He asserts that McKenney sold out his interest in that paper in 1823, and was not appointed clerk in the War Department until February, 1824. The Vice President then admits that he did establish that press for the purpose of *villifying my reputation.* I have not the means of ascertaining whether the facts be correctly stated. But for the sake of argument, let it be admitted. How does that benefit the Vice President? Had McKenney been appointed a clerk before he became Editor, or even while he was, Mr. Calhoun would in all probability, have alleged, that any interference by the Secretary to prevent the abuse which was heaped upon me, by that Press, would have been an infringement of the liberty of the press. But if the appointment was made, after he ceased his editorial labors, it was apparently made to remunerate the services, he had rendered by abusing me. In my letter of the 2d October, I informed Mr. Calhoun, that he had been charged in a Charleston paper with being concerned in the Ninian Edwards conspiracy, to destroy my reputation, and charged him with having excited Edwards to the act, and with revising the charges, and state what General Noble informed me, of his (Calhoun's) daily visits to Edwards, for 8 or 10 days before he set out for the West. No part of this charge is denied in the notes. The whole charge is therefore admitted. In the Vice President's elaborate essay of the 29th of May, 1830, to the President, speaking of the Nashville letter, he says, "he (Mr. Crawford) offers no reason for charging me with *so dishonorable an act*, as that of betraying the proceedings of the cabinet, and that for the purpose of injuring one of my associates in the administration." He adds a few lines further on:—"But why charge me, and not Mr. Adams?" In my letter of the 2d October last, to the Vice President, is stated, I "copy a question from your letter of the 29th of May, 1830, thus expressed: you ask why not charge Mr. Adams with having written it?" "My reply is that the answer is conclusive. That letter contained two falsehoods, one intended to injure me, the other to benefit you, (John C. Calhoun,) and that which was for (John C. Calhoun's) benefit, taking from Mr. Adams half the credit of defending General Jackson, and giving it to you (John C. Calhoun).—Admitting for the sake of argument, that Mr. Adams was disposed to injure me, no one will, I think, suppose that he would voluntarily ascribe to you half the merit of his own actions, to the man who was the most strenuous opposer of his wishes. If the intrinsic evidence of the letter, fixes it upon you (Mr. Calhoun,) and not upon Mr. Adams, subsequent events strongly corroborate the evidence deducible from the published letter." To the foregoing reasoning, no objection is taken in the notes. The reasoning is, therefore, admitted to be legitimate and sound. But it may possibly be urged by the Vice President, that this is carrying the principle of admission too far.—This would be admitted if Mr. Calhoun had confined his notes to facts; and had not extended them to reasoning. In my letter to the Vice President, of the 2d October last, I state, "you say that the decision of the Cabinet was unanimously agreed to. This, I believe, to be untrue, and I believe you knew it to be untrue, at the time you wrote it. My reasons are the following: The Cabinet deliberations commenced on Tuesday morning, and on Friday evening, I thought all the questions had been decided, and Mr Adams was directed to draft a note to the Spanish Minister, conformably to those decisions. I intended to set off for Georgia on Sunday morning, and in order to prepare the department for my absence, I was busily employed in office, when about 1 or 2 o'clock, I received a note from the President requesting my attendance. When I entered, the greatest part of Mr. Adams' note had been rejected, and the remainder was shortly after, because it was written not in conformity to the decisions which had been made by the Cabinet, but expressly contrary to them. He was then again directed to write the note, conformably to the decisions. This was late on Saturday evening. The next morning, I set off for Georgia." Mr. Adams' letter of the 25th of July, 1830, now before me, reiterates all the arguments he urged in the Cabinet, and in it he informs me, "That the exposition which appeared in the Intelligencer, was not written by him." From all these facts I think it is fairly inferable that Mr. Adams did not agree to the decisions of the cabinet, and that you must have known it; for it is certain that he did not agree to it on Saturday, and it is highly improbable that any argument should have been urged to convince him after he had been twice directed to draft his note in conformity to decisions which had been previously made." To this train of reasoning, the Vice President appends the following note: "This appears to be a non sequitur. The decision may have been unanimous, and a new note necessary, because the note did not agree with it." I am perfectly willing that the intelligent reader should decide the question of logic between us, by adding a single observation, that in the ordinary routine it was the duty of the Secretary of State, to have drawn the exposition which appeared in the Intelligencer, and that he would have done it, is highly probable, but from his having dissented from the principles it contained. In the foregoing note, the Vice President evidently objects to the argument presented in my letter. If he excepts to the argument in this case, he was more strongly bound to except to that which tended to fix upon him, the writing of the Nashville letter, if it was illogical and unsound, especially as it was presented in compliance with his express demand, contained in his letter of the 29th of May, 1830. By his objecting to the correctness of the argument, in one case, and waving any objection to that furnished at *his request*, he must be considered as having acquiesced in the correctness, and legitimacy, and soundness of the conclusion, that he is the author of the Nashville letter.

I will, now, explain the reason why I consider the Vice President the author of the notes appended to my letter in the Telegraph. In his elaborate letter of the 29th of May, he says, "He, Mr. Crawford, was at Milledgeville, on the 16th of August, a few days after he passed through Augusta, and a little after, there appeared a statement in the Journal, somewhat varied from that made in Edgefield, but agreeing with it in most of the particulars. I cannot lay my hand on the article, but have a distinct recollection of it. You no doubt remember it; circumstances fixed it upon Mr. Crawford, and it has not to my knowledge been *denied.*" Here it is seen that Mr. Calhoun relies upon my silence as evidence of guilt; as evidence that I had communicated cabinet secrets to the Editor of the Georgia Journal, although he does not pretend, that the statement in the Georgia Journal, was charged upon me, by that Journal, and does not state *any* of the *circumstances*, that he says fixed it upon me. When it is presumed, that he had Clark's pamphlet before him, and, which, though written by the most vindictive and malignant being that ever existed, admits that the Editor of the Georgia Journal, formally denied it, in the following paragraph. ☞"It may be proper to state, that we did not, as has been erroneously supposed, derive our information, from the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr Crawford, respecting the reported division of the cabinet, on the propriety of arresting Gen. Jackson for his late conduct." I never suspected, that I had been charged with any connection with the statement in the Georgia Journal, until sometime in October in the year 1820, when a pamphlet published by John Clark, then Governor of Georgia, fell into my hands, which contained the charge, accompanied by the evidence of the charge, which the Governor had been able to collect; but the evidence was of a nature so ridiculous, that none but the author would have made the charge. The same Wilson Lumpkin, who figures in the correspondence and address of the Vice President informed me that Governor Clark, had sent the charge, and the evidence to General Jackson, to be by him laid before the President. It is presumed that Mr. Calhoun was connusant of this fact, as he tells the President in his letter of the 29th May, 1830, "You no doubt remember it." I was never informed by Mr. Monroe, whether the charge was submitted to him. But he informed the Senators from Pennsylvania, that the General had urged my removal, from the Cabinet, and they communicated it to me, the same day. The pamphlet just referred to, obtained no currency. I do not recollect to have seen a single reference to it in any newspaper, not even in the Washington Republican, although the pamphlet was published expressly to affect the Presidential election. It was so ridiculous and malignant, that even Mr Calhoun's Press, the Washington Republican, which teemed with daily abuse of me, thought it prudent not to use it. Yet it is a charge contained in such a pamphlet, and under such circumstances, that the Vice President, considers evidence against me, because I had not denied it.

A number of the Globe, dated in the latter end of February last, contains notes explanatory of the notes appended to my letter, of the 2d October, 1830, by the Vice President which is headed by the following remark. "The Editor of the Telegraph has published Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Calhoun, patched all over with the notes of *his antagonist.* It is but fair to give the explanatory notes, given by a friend of Mr. Crawford." Here the charge is direct and positive. The Vice President was in the City, and must be presumed to have seen the charge. His silence, therefore, is evidence that he was the author of the notes. It is, at least, evidence to which he cannot object; for it is tenfold stronger than that which he has urged against me. This remark has already been published in a variety of papers, and must, therefore, have reached him through a variety of channels.—He has contradicted none of them, and must be presumed to have acquiesced in the truth of the charge. Besides, no one can believe that Mr Calhoun would have confided the task of writing the notes, to another person—In his letter of the 31st October last, returning mine, it is seen that he intended to use that letter against me. I have never, before the appearance of Mr. Calhoun's several publications, understood and felt the force and intensity of that exclamation of the patriarch Job, "Oh that mine adversary had written a book." Mine has written two books, and one set of notes, by which *he is convicted by legal evidence*, 1st. Of *having written, or caused to be written*, the *Nashville letter*, which in his letter of the 29th of May, 1830, he asserts never to have seen. 2d. Of having set up the *Washington Republican, for the purpose of villifying my reputation.* 3d. Of having *conspired with Ninian Edwards, to destroy my official and private character.* In his letter last referred to, the Vice President *pronounces*, "That it would have been *dishonorable for* him to have written the Nashville letter to injure one of his associates in the administration." No rational being will, I think, dissent from this sentence. But he is by his notes, convicted of this *dishonorable act.* Now it is respectfully submitted to the decision of enlightened readers of this review, whether it is more *dishonorable* to have written that letter, *which contains but one falsehood*, to the injury of *that associate*, than to have *established a press, for villifying the reputation of the same associate, which teemed with daily falsehoods upon that associate.*

The Vice President affects much patriotism and great veneration for the fundamental institutions of the United States. There is none of those institutions more vital than the liberty of the press. That liberty can never be impaired in the United States, but by its licentiousness. It is firmly believed that no press established in the Union, carried the licentiousness of the press to such extremes as the Washington Republican, not even excepting the notorious Peter Porcupine. The Vice President is therefore an enemy to the liberty of the press. Again it is respectfully submitted to the community, to decide, whether it was *more dishonorable* to have written the Nashville letter, than to have excited Ninian Edwards to conspire with him to blast my reputation forever and fix a stigma upon my innocent and unoffending children? The foregoing questions are submitted with the fullest confidence, that the answers will be such as a virtuous community ought to give; that the *dishonorable conduct*, rises in regular gradation and terminates in a climax. The Vice President is liberal in his charges of my enmity against him. I am represented by him as his bitterest enemy, his most inveterate enemy. It is true I feel no friendship for him, and have not since the publication of the Nashville letter, and have never made declarations of friendship for him since that period. What is the evidence, which he produces of my enmity to him?—1st. My letter to Alfred Balch, Esqr. 2d. My letter to Mr. Barry, respecting the election of the Vice President. The reader is requested to compare this evidence, with the charges which have just been established by legal evidence, against the Vice President, and decide between us, which has furnished the most evidence of enmity and resentment. Some English author I do not recollect which at this moment, says that a man who has been injured by another, may forgive the injury, and even become the friend of the person who inflicted the injury, but that the person who inflicted the injury, can never be reconciled to, or be the friend of the person injured. If this reasoning is applied to the Vice President and myself it must be evident that he can never become my friend, but that it is possible I should become his. But what does the Vice President mean when he charges me with being his bitterest enemy? Does he mean that I would do him an act of injustice or personal injury? If he means this he is wrong. There is not a human being in the world to whom I would do a personal injury, or an act of injustice. But if he means I am not friendly to his further promotion he is right. I know his radical unworthiness, and could not conscientiously aid his further elevation to office. If I were to do it, I should render myself the accomplice of the injury which he might and probably would inflict upon the community.

As the Vice President, in his notes to my letter, insists upon Mr. McDuffie's evidence, and that evidence is the foundation of almost all his reasoning, and of almost all the inferences drawn in his elaborate letter of the 30th of May, 1830, it is proper at once for me to say, there is no truth in any part of Mr. McDuffie's statement, except that I passed through the village of Edgefield, in the summer of 1818, and was at the house of Col. Simkins. Every thing beyond that in Mr. McDuffie's statement, is the fiction of his brain. (See Judge Moore's letter.*) After reading that letter, the reader is informed that I passed thro' the village of Edgefield on Friday morning, and arrived at Lexington, Sunday, to dinner. Col. Simkins and Mr. McDuffie, neither possessed or merited my confidence. Messrs. Moore, Cobb, and Dudly Dunn, were my personal and political friends and neighbors. Can any man in his senses believe I would have made the disclosure attributed to me by Mr. McDuffie on Friday morning, and on Sunday should have cautiously refused all such communications to my personal, confidential and political friends? But in the Presidential canvass of 1823 and 1824, every thing was wielded by Mr. Calhoun and his friends to injure me, and none of those friends was more active than Mr. McDuffie. I remember in one of his dinner speeches, at Cambridge I think, he designated me as the radical chief, a term at the time in the estimation of Mr. McDuffie and his patron Mr. Calhoun, of the bitterest reproach. If the facts contained in Mr. McDuffie's letter to the Vice President had been known, they would have been proclaimed at every cross road, muster ground, and even upon the house tops not only in South Carolina, but throughout the United States. Not a whisper however, was heard of them during the period of excitement, because they had not been hatched, and were conceived and

*Lexington, June, 1831.

Dear Sir—In answer to the inquiries you made of me the other day, I beg leave to state—The conduct of Gen. Jackson in the Seminole war of 1818, produced as great feeling in our little town as it did in any other part of our State. You had written on to Thomas W. Cobb, Esq. one of our representatives in Congress, and who then resided in Lexington, that you would leave Washington for Georgia as soon as a Cabinet meeting should adjourn, which would be held to make some inquiry into this matter. Your arrival in Lexington was looked for with great anxiety, and I remember the day you did arrive, that Mr Cobb and Dr. D. Dunn, now of Tennessee, were at my house at the time you were expected in that day's stage, no other person was present except those gentlemen and myself. This was the last of July of that year. You had hardly seated yourself before Mr. Cobb started the subject of the Cabinet meeting.—All who recollect Mr. Cobb will readily remember his anxiety upon all political subjects, and particularly on this his great feeling on the subject, and feeling much myself along with most of our citizens, the conversation which then took place made a very strong impression on my mind. It is not necessary to detail all of the conversation that I recollect, as it would fill several pages. After having satisfied several inquiries put to you by Mr. Cobb, relative to the proceeding of the meeting, he at last put some question to you, which you refused to give a direct answer to, and then asked him if he had seen the National Intelligencer of a particular date. He said he had not. You then observed to him, that he would find in that paper all that the Administration thought proper to make public. The conversation was kept up for several hours, during which you several times referred Mr Cobb to the statement in the Intelligencer, as he seemed to press his inquiries upon you further than you were disposed to answer. During the conversation, Mr Cobb informed you that he considered the conduct of General Jackson, as very improper, and that it ought not to be allowed to pass over without being more noticed, and as the Cabinet had not censured him, and as no further inquiry into his conduct on their part would likely take place, he was determined to bring the matter before Congress at the next session, such a precedent, he observed, would be a dangerous one to pass without inquiry or censure. You used several arguments to convince him that he would fail in his object, if it was brought before Congress. You remarked that the Nation would support General Jackson in the course he had pursued in carrying on this war; that public feeling was with him in every State, except Georgia; that the Administration would give him their support; and that being supported by the Nation and the Administration, you were convinced Congress would not censure his conduct. Your arguments did not convince Mr Cobb, as he still persisted in saying, that he should bring it before Congress. I distinctly recollect that you and Mr. Cobb differed in opinion upon several questions that day discussed, growing out of General Jackson's conduct in this war. I did not understand you as advocating General Jackson's conduct, but you certainly did appear to attach much less blame to him than Mr Cobb or Dr. Dunn, or myself. It was a matter of some surprise to me to find you so moderate in your feelings towards Gen. Jackson, and much less excited than the rest of us. The newspapers of the day had prepared us to find you extremely hostile to Gen. Jackson, as it was said you were more inimical to him than any other member of the Cabinet, and your feelings were far short I know of hundreds of citizens in Georgia. During the conversation you disclosed to us many circumstances that you said occurred at the Cabinet meeting mentioned, which you did not suppose were of a confidential nature, but several important facts that did occur, I never learnt until since your return to Georgia in 1825, and one or two circumstances, relating to this business, I did not learn until since the correspondence between General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun: and those facts, I consider of a much more important nature, than what we learnt from you in 1818, although I cannot say that you were very reserved in that conversation, yet I think you were more so than usual, as you several times refused to satisfy Mr. Cobb's inquiries. Your reserve might have been produced in part by the nature of Mr Cobb's inquiries, and the use he might intend to make of them; but such was the fact. One impression is fixed on my mind that day is distinctly recollected: that some things that occurred at the Cabinet meeting, you did consider of a confidential nature, as you refused to detail them to Mr. Cobb, and he was not very diffident in pressing them on you. I believe I have answered all the inquiries you have made of me, which I consider important.

I am, sir, your most obedient humble serv't.

JOHN MOORE.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

brought forth only when it was believed to be necessary for the Vice President's defence. Judge Moore, whose letter is herewith published, has been for many years a Judge of the Inferior Court of Oglethorpe county, and very extensively known in this State, and where he is known enjoys the reputation of a man of honour, honesty, and veracity, equal to that of any man in the State or United States. His statements are therefore entitled to full credit. Dr. Dunn, who now resides in West Tennessee, no doubt recollects the same facts, and will doubtless confirm them when required. It may be right to state that my visit to Col. Simpkins' house was confined to the time which elapsed between the breakfast of the passengers and the starting of the stage. Every person who has travelled in the stage, knows that it is generally ready to start before the passengers have finished their meals. My visit to Col. Simpkins' must therefore have been but for a very few minutes, yet Mr. McDuffie has furnished his friend with materials, for an hour's conversation at least. The reasons contained in my letter of the 2d October, were sufficient to have convinced any truth-speaking man of the falsehood of Mr. McDuffie's statement, but I am not at all surprised that the Vice President did not feel their force, as his own conduct did not enable him to appreciate them.

The Vice President's pamphlet disclosed a piece of evidence that I had not before seen. It is the letter of Robert S. Garnett, a late member of Congress from Virginia. Mr. Garnett in his letter, seems to be in haste to make the important communication.—To use the huntsman's phrase, he seems to have gone off at *half bent*. In his letter to the Vice President, he makes me say *that Gen. Jackson ought to be condemned*, and the extract from his diary which immediately follows, (and which it is presumed was before him when he wrote his letter,) makes me say that the General *ought to be censured*. Now it is seriously submitted to every rational and reflecting person, whether even the diary of a man is entitled to any credit who cannot distinguish between the words *condemned* and *censured*. I conscientiously believe that I never used either of the words ascribed to me by Mr Garnett. My conduct towards Mr. Cobb upon the subject of his resolutions, contradicts Mr. Garnett's diary. So does Judge Moore's letter. So does my recollection of the sentiments I entertained of the propriety, or rather of the impropriety of a legislative inquiry into the subject. But I will not press this subject further, for I really have no unkind feelings towards Mr. Garnett, and had rather be subjected to the slight shade of inconsistency, his diary may cast upon me, than that he should be subjected to a much graver imputation.

The Vice President in one of his notes, says that a very material part of Mr Adams' letter to me, has been withheld by me. That material part is negative wholly, and it will be seen by the annexed extract of my letter to Mr. Adams. I did not expect he remembered any thing about the confidential letter, and assigned my reasons for it. Mr. Calhoun has doubtless received a copy of my letter from Mr. Adams, as I have authorized him to furnish it. If there is any thing in that letter, which in his opinion tends to contradict or weaken the force of that extract, he can expose it by publishing the whole letter. Mr. Adams states the grounds on which it was proposed to bring Gen. Jackson to trial, but does not state by whom it was urged. In my letter of the 2d of October, 1830, to the Vice President, I state that "Mr. Adams must have alluded to him, as no other member of the Cabinet had made any proposition of an unfriendly character to the General, and add that if he denies that charge in Mr. Adams' letter applies to him, I will obtain the necessary explanation. The Vice President appends no note to this part of my letter, and must therefore be considered as admitting the truth of my statement. But his pamphlet shews that he has addressed a letter to Mr. Adams, on the subject of his letter to me, and has not ventured to ask the question of him. This is therefore a second admission of the truth of the charge, that he proposed to bring Gen. Jackson to trial, I still believe there was no express proposition to arrest or try Gen. Jackson. But the Vice President's own admission if duly considered and analyzed, amounts in substance, to that and nothing else. He admits that he proposed the inquiry. There are I believe but two modes of inquiry known to the law material, 1st, a court of inquiry strictly so called, which is always resorted to when the facts upon which the government is called upon to decide, are not well ascertained, a court of inquiry is proper, and the duty of the court is simply to ascertain the facts, and report them to the government for its decision. 2d. A court martial for the trial of military offenders, when the facts are sufficiently ascertained, for the government to decide that the officer, ought, or ought not to be put on his trial. In the case of Gen. Jackson, the facts were all distinctly known. They consisted of the orders of the War Department, and the reports and dispatches of the General under those orders. There was here no necessity for a court of inquiry. Mr. Calhoun then in proposing an inquiry, did *in fact*, though not in words, propose a court martial, which presupposes an arrest. The President who is acquainted with martial law, no doubt understood Mr. Calhoun's proposition as one subjecting him to arrest and court martial.

All the other of Mr. Calhoun's notes to my letter admit of a satisfactory explanation, or are too insignificant in their nature to require attention, and would swell this review to an inconvenient extent.—I therefore take my leave of them, reserving to myself the right of explaining or refuting them if it should hereafter become necessary.

In the publication of James A. Hamilton, Esq. it appears that after an interview with the Vice President, after his return to New York, he wrote to the Vice President, stating the facts which the Vice President had communicated to him that were not of a confidential nature, and requested him to correct the statement if he had misunderstood him. The Vice President replies, and does not correct the statement, and does not even intimate that statement was incorrect in any particular. Now however in his supplementary address, he asserts that Mr. Hamilton's statement is incorrect. By the rules of reason, and logic, the Vice President is stopped from denying the truth of that statement, for when called upon for that purpose, he did not pretend that the statement was incorrect in any particular. But now he says, it is inaccurate and he could not have corrected it without exposing cabinet secrets that would have been improper. Who ever heard of such an excuse!!—All that he was required by Mr. Hamilton, was to say whether his statement was correct or not. No developement of cabinet secrets or reasoning were necessary. He had only to reply that Mr. Hamilton's statement was incorrect, and if he pleased, to correct the statement. Mr. Hamilton did not even request him to do that. But the fact of principal importance disclosed is, that the Vice President did disclose the confidential secrets of the cabinet, to Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton expressly says in his address, "The conversation was extended, and on his part (the Vice President's) embraced much that I never felt myself at liberty to disclose." The Vice President then in February 1828, did disclose much of the confidential proceedings of the cabinet which Mr. Hamilton has never felt himself at liberty to disclose. It is only when the Vice President understands the information given, is likely to be published, that his qualms of conscience are excited, and that he feels the sacred nature of cabinet secrets, although the fact intended for publication had not been communicated in confidence. He seems at that time to have had an instinctive horror of publications. I expect at this time he deeply regrets, that instinctive horror slumbered when he committed his first address to the press. This disclosure of Mr. Hamilton's will I hope shut the mouth of the Vice President as to the secrets of the cabinet. Mr. Adams and Mr. Wirt, may continue to descant upon the sacred nature of cabinet secrets. They will find few admirers and still fewer advocates. The principles for which they and the Vice President contend, suit only dishonest counsellors. For my own part I never said a word or did an act in the cabinet, that so far as I was concerned, I should have been unwilling to be publicly known the same day. But the counsellor who would give advice in the cabinet, or do acts there, which he would be ashamed to own publicly, would place great value upon the sacredness of cabinet secrets. Mr. Monroe and Mr. Crowninshield, have acted like honest men upon this business. They have said nothing about the sacred nature of cabinet secrets. Mr. Calhoun, endeavors, most zealously to make it manifest that he is acting in self defence, and that he is called upon by the President, to justify certain proceedings of his while in the cabinet; to account for his opinions and acts as secretary of the war department. The Vice President well knew, at the time that he was endeavoring to impose this charge upon the public, that it was untrue. The President distinctly states his cause of complaint against the Vice President.—It is simply this, that while he had pursued one course in the cabinet, he had contrived to make him believe that he pursued a different and directly opposite course, and I have no doubt that he might have addeil with strict truth that he had contrived to make him believe that, I had acted in the cabinet, the part which he himself had pursued. Notwithstanding my conviction that the Vice President had pursued this course, I have made no advance towards the President to ascertain the fact. *Duplicity* is the only charge which the President has urged against the Vice President. If he is innocent of the charge why does he not publish his correspondence with the General, and shew that he disclosed to him frankly the course he had pursued. Until he does this he must remain subject to the charge of *duplicity*, urged against him by the President. *Duplicity* out of the cabinet, and not for his conduct in the cabinet, is what the President charges against the Vice President.

The Vice President in his addres, complains of plots and conspiracies directed against him. The Telegraph charges these plots and conspiracies upon Mr. Van Buren, and the Telegraph no doubt speaks by the authority of the Vice President. Hitherto my enemies have affected to consider me the principal whenever I have been charged with any agency. But now the Vice President and his editor, seem disposed to consider me only as the instrument of Mr. Van Buren. When that gentleman and Mr. Cambreleng visited me in April, 1827, I do not believe that the presidential question, was the topic of conversation during the visit, what makes me more confident on this subject is, that I have a distinct recollection that Mr. Van Buren wrote to me from Augusta, to know my determination on that subject, if I had formed one. Before they left my house, they informed me that they intended visiting a gentleman of my acquaintance in South Carolina, of great worth and respectability, I wrote to him, introducing them After they had left his house, he answered my letter expressing much satisfaction with the visitors, especially with Mr. Van Buren, except in one particular, and that was that he seemed disposed to let Mr Calhoun remain where he was. Now says he, I want to punish him for the mischief he has done. This satisfied me that Mr. Van Buren was at that time not unfriendly to the Vice President. Mr. Van Buren is charged with conspiracy, because he is the only person supposed to have an immediate interest in the downfall of the Vice President; and the conspiracy is supposed by the Vice President and his editor, to have originated in the spring of 1827, when Mr. Van Buren paid me a friendly visit, by placing its origin so far back, the charge defeats itself. The Vice President in his letter to the President of the 25th of August, 1830, alluding to my letter to A. Balch, Esq. of the 14th December, 1827, says, "A proposition of the kind at that particular period when the election was *most doubtful* and *warmly contested*, needs no comment as to its object." The Presidential election was then on the 14th Dec 1827, *most doubtful* and *warmly contested*. Yet to give plausibility to the charge of conspiracy against Mr. Van Buren, it must be supposed not only that he foresaw Gen. Jackson's election certain, but that he foresaw that the General when elected would appoint him (Mr. Van Buren) Secretary of State. This is giving that gentleman more foresight than he claims or deserves, and the Vice President rather less, than he possesses. If the Vice President seriously intends to apply the conspiracy of which he thinks, or asserts that he is the victim, to Mr. Van Buren, he must make it originate after he became Secretary of State, for until then he could have had no interest, in prostrating this political colossus. The truth is there never has existed any conspiracy against the Vice President. The only conspiracy that has existed since the year 1818, except that of the Vice President and Ninian Edwards against me, has been one conducted by the Vice President and his friends, to expose me to the resentment and vengeance of General Jackson. Now that is unveiled and can no longer be concealed, the plotter cries out plots and conspiracy. The recent conduct of the Vice President, brings forcibly to mind that line of the Latin author who says. "*Quem deus vult perdere prius dementat.*" Which being translated is, "He whom God intends to ruin, he first makes mad, or deprives him of his reason." If the Vice President was not in this situation, he never would have published the correspondence. A tithe of the talents and tact, that he has generally been supposed to possess, would have prevented that publication.

But his want of reason did not stop with his determination to publish. The first want of reason and common sense, that I shall point out in the publication, is the disclosure of his *pretended* neutrality between Mr Adams and Gen. Jackson, in the Presidential canvass of 1823 and 4. It seems he had managed to deceive his friends as well as General Jackson. There can be no doubt that Mr Lumpkin believed him, "a sincere, zealous, constant and uniform, supporter of General Jackson." This opinion of Mr Lumpkin's, is communicated to him in January 1829. He never undeceives Mr Lumpkin until in Feb. 1831, he declares to the public that he had been neutral between Mr Adams and the General. This declaration was wholly unnecessary. The principal thing he intended to do was to contradict me. That in his estimation was indispensable but that imposed no obligation upon him to disclose his conduct upon that occasion. He might have saved Mr Lumpkin's feelings, and in all probability have preserved his friendship by silence. Again he effects great consideration for Mr Monroe, in his letter of the 20th of May, so often referred to, he makes Mr Monroe say that the first time he had read General Jackson's private letter was in December, 1818, when he had before him Mr Monroe's letter of the 21st December, 1818, in which he informs Gen. Jackson he had read it in the July preceding, and *on Mr Calhoun's suggestion*. Now although I have no high opinion of the accuracy or tenacity of Mr Monroe's memory, it cannot be more defective than the Vice President's if he is to be believed.

But there are circumstances connected with this question, that must be conclusive against the Vice President. Mr Monroe appears to have had the subject constantly in his mind. The Vice President publishes, with the correspondence, three letters from the President to the General, dated in July, October and December, in the last of which, he states *when* and *how* the confidential letter was read. In May 1830, nearly 12 years afterwards, with Mr Monroe's account of the matter in writing before him, he makes Mr Monroe say that he had never read the letter until December, 1818. However defective Mr Monroe's memory may be, the Vice President's is worse. In my letter to him of the 2d October, 1830, I state that some time in the year 1821, he informed me that his memory could not be relied upon as to facts even after a short lapse of time. In October of that year, I state that fact to him in a letter, which he answered the next day, and takes no exception to that statement. I do not make this statement from memory. I have now before me, a letter written by me, the next day in which that fact is recorded. The same fact is contained in my letter last cited. To the statement thus presented, Mr Calhoun attaches no note, thereby twice admitting the correctness of the statement of the frailty of his memory. Yet in his letter of the 29th May, 1830, he asserts that *his recollection is distinct* that the confidential letter was not produced and read. If the tablets of his memory retained impressions as durably as brass, he could not have made this assertion, if he had one principle of honor, or honesty in his heart. Mr Monroe and Mr Adams, have said as much as honest men could say, viz: that they had no recollection that it was produced and read. There is but one case in which it is possible for an honest man to make such a declaration. And that is when he has a distinct recollection of a fact which renders it impossible that the alleged fact should have occurred. But Mr Calhoun does not allege any thing of this kind upon which to found his *distinct recollection*. *It is his naked assertion of his distinct recollection* that he palms upon the President and afterwards upon the good people of the United States by his publication. Now I repeat, that *no honest* man could, or would have made such a declaration, let his memory be ever so good. How then could the Vice President, whose memory he has twice directly admitted could not be relied upon as to facts, after the lapse of nearly twelve years pretend to recollect not *a fact*, but that a fact did not happen at a particular time, without pretending that any peculiar circumstance had riveted it in his memory.

An interview, between Mr. Calhoun and myself, in October, 1821, without being called upon by any thing, I had said, he stated at the Presidential election, for a successor to Mr Monroe, there would be but two candidates: one from the North, the other from the South: *That he was young enough to wait*. This declaration was repeated with emphasis; and he added, if my friends did not act an unfriendly part towards him, it was easy to foresee what part he would take in the contest. In less than six weeks he was an avowed candidate for the Presidency, and the only avowed one. He never made any explanation of this change of opinion, nor did I ever intimate a wish to be informed. His declaration above stated, does not depend on my memory, for I have in my possession, a letter written by me, the day after the declaration was made. And since the publication of the correspondence, I met with a gentleman, who was *then* friendly to us both, and for aught I know, is still, to whom in a letter, about the date of the declaration, I had communicated it. He reminded me of it, and urged me if I took any notice of the correspondence, to present this fact to the public. In compliance with his opinion and advice, I have presented it.

I have been somewhat surprised, at the regrets that have been expressed in many of the newspapers, at the misunderstanding which have occurred between the President and Vice President. It is certainly a misnomer to call it a *misunderstanding*, it is in fact a correct understanding between the parties, between whom there has been a *misunderstanding* since the summer of 1818. Some doubts have even been expressed, whether the rupture would not produce a bad effect upon the ensuing Presidential election: such doubts are entirely visionary. Let Mr. Calhoun go over to the opposition to-morrow, he cannot in my opinion, control one electoral vote, not even in South Carolina; for I am credibly informed that the President of the United States can get more votes in Abbeville district than Mr Calhoun, although it is his native district. The truth is, I believe, Mr. Calhoun never was a republican in principle. He became a man after the federal party had been overthrown, and he had sagacity enough to be convinced that it would not rise to power in a short time. His ambition therefore prompted him to join the Republican party. During the war the excitement which existed, and the pressure which the enemy made on the country required all the vigilance and all the energy of those charged with the public interest. But after the war a new scene opened and then it was discovered that many who had entered the republican ranks, were not republicans in fact. The Tariff for the protection of domestic labor, and internal improvements became prominent and leading measures in both of which, Mr. Calhoun took a leading and active part. He is now at the head of the Nullifyers in South Carolina, to nullify the Tariff of 1828, because it does protect domestic labor. I have no doubt many honorable, respectable, and well informed citizens believe in the doctrine of Nullification. Mr. Calhoun is probably the only nullifyer in South Carolina, who can not be honestly so. If there be another it is his friend George McDuffie, who at least is only second to him in inconsistency as a politician.

The Vice President's past conduct, and present situation reminds me strongly of one of Æsop's fables, in which he relates that an ass having obtained a lion's skin, put it on him, and went into the forest where his appearance spread affright and dismay among the tenants of the woods, who fled to their most secret coverts and hiding places. Shortly after the ass began to bray. The spell was dissolved; the affrighted beasts returned from their coverts, and collecting around, they stripped him of his lion's skin and exposed him to the scorn and ridicule of the assembled beasts. For about 20 years the Vice President had assumed the port, and mien, and exterior of a patriot, and man of strict honor. Through the agency of a parcel of young officers whom he had the address to attach to him, while he was Secretary of War, he has managed to impose the belief upon the majority of the citizens of this republic, that he was what he seemed to be. Unfortunately in the month of February last, he came out with his address to the people of the United States. This address has had the same effect upon him, that the braying had upon the Jackass. That publication has produced inquiry and criticism. And inquiry and criticism cannot fail to expose the Vice President to the scorn and ridicule, not of the assembled beasts, but of the citizens of the United States. I now take my leave of the Vice President, by saying that if any of his quondam friends shall after reading this review, wish to make him the object of adoration, they shall not be interrupted in their devotions by

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

June 1st, 1831.

An ingenious attorney, who always made it a point *to get his case*, was applied to by a fellow who had stolen some pork, to defend him. Accordingly, in his usual inventive way, he ruined the evidence on which the plaintiff relied, and the jury brought in a verdict of *not guilty*. After the verdict was declared, as the fellow was leaving the court-house, he whispered to his attorney thus:—"Squire, what shall I do with the *pork?* for I have got it yet." "Eat it," replied the lawyer, "for the jury say you did not steal it."—*Burl. Free Press.*

A woman was buried on Thursday evening, in a burial ground at Islington, who had been dead upwards of five years, a near relation having left an annuity of 30*l.* a year, to be paid "*as long as she should remain upon earth.*" In consequence of this legacy, her surviving husband hired a little room over a stable in the neighborhood of Hoxton, where she was kept in a coffin till his death.

English paper.

May is considered by the superstitious as an unlucky month to marry, or as the Scotch say "uncannie." The New Bedford Gazette relates, that a lady, who was courted in April, being solicited by her lover to name the day in the following month for the wedding, replied that *May* was an unfortunate month; and being asked to name it in June, (when she would be on the wrong side of 30) asked if *April* would not suit just as well!

INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS.

The excitement produced a few months since, in the Southern country, by the discovery of several copies of the notorious "Walker Pamphlet," is doubtless still fresh in the recollection of most of our readers. Notwithstanding the pointed rebukes which the publishers of that inflammatory production received from many of the well disposed and reflecting part of our northern brethren, it appears that some misguided and deluded fanatics are still bent on exciting our coloured population to scenes at which the heart sickens on the bare recital, and which instead of improving their moral and physical condition, cannot fail to overwhelm the actors in ruin, and curtail the privileges of all the others. Let them view the first fruits of their diabolical projects in the Southampton massacre, and pause—an awful retribution awaits them. A letter from a gentleman in Washington City, dated 29th ult. to the Postmaster at this place, says:

"An incendiary paper, 'The Liberator,' is circulated openly among the free blacks of this city; and if you will search, it is very probable you will find it among the slaves of your county. It is published in Boston or Philadelphia by a white man, with the avowed purpose of inciting rebellion in the South; and I am informed, is to be carried through your country by secret agents, who are to come among you under the pretext of pedling, &c. Keep a sharp look out for these villains, and if you catch them, by all that is sacred, you ought to barbacue them. Diffuse this information amongst whom it may concern."

Tarborough Free Press.

REMARKS OF THE NAT. INTELLIGENCER.

The existence of the production above refered to, and the fact of its transmission in great numbers through the medium of the Post Office, are beyond doubt; though we do not believe in secret agents being employed to circulate it, simply, because the vocation would be too dangerous for even the most desperate man to undertake.

No one knows better than we do the sincerity with which the intelligent population of New England abhor and reprobate the incendiary publications which are *intended by their authors* to lead to precisely such results (as concerns the whites) as the Southampton Tragedy. But, we appeal to the people of New England, if not in behalf of the innocent women and children of the whites, then in behalf of the blacks, whose utter extermination will be the necessary result of any general commotion, whether they will continue to permit their humanity to lie under the reproach of approving or even tolerating the atrocities among them which have already caused the plains of the South to be manured with human flesh and blood. To be more specific in our object, we now appeal to the worthy Mayor of the City of Boston, whether no law can be found to prevent the publication, within the City over which he presides, of such diabolical papers as we have seen a sample of here in the hands of slaves, and of which there are many in circulation to the South of us. We have no doubt whatever as to the feelings of Mr. Otis on this subject, or those of his respectable constituents. We know they would prompt him and them to arrest the instigator of human butchery in his mad career. We know the difficulty which surrounds the subject, because the nuisance is not a nuisance, technically speaking, within the limits of the State of Massachusetts. But, surely, surely, if the Courts of Law have no power, public opinion has, to interfere, until the intelligent Legislators of Massachusetts can provide a durable remedy for this most appalling grievance. The crime is as great as that of poisoning the waters of life to a whole community. The destroying angel, visiting the South, would hardly move with a more desolating step than the deluded fanatic or mercenary miscreant who scatters abroad these pestilential sheets. We know nothing of the man: we desire not to have him unlawfully dealt with: we can even conceive of his motive being good in his own opinion: but it is the motive of the man who cuts the throat of your wife and children, in the hope of accomplishing what is an impossibility, and which, if it were not so, would be, of itself, a tremendous evil. There are citizens of Boston who know what slavery is—who have measured the breadth and depth of the evil—who know how much injustice has been done on this subject by well-meaning persons in the Middle and Eastern States to the People of the South in this particular.—We call upon them to step forward, and with that pen they wield so ably, vindicate the cause of humanity, as it is outraged by the publications to which we refer. We intreat them to awaken the People to the truth, and the wole truth, on this subject.

Our readers in the Middle and Eastern States may be assured we do not speak thus earnestly on light grounds. The subject is too grave to be trifled with. By all which they hold dear we conjure the real friends of humanity not to delude themselves into the belief that we overrate the evil of which we speak, but to desist from countenancing, even by silence, these incendiary undertakings.—Let them be frowned down by universal consent.

The Editor of the Delaware Journal publishes the following elegant specimen of the epistolatory stile, which he has received from one of the Reformers in that State:

August 30, 1831.

SIR,

your paper is sent Back because thear is no subscribers To it at this place, you Would save yourself and me Sum Troble, By Discontinuing to send until you Should have sum application mad by thos that Woulde wish to becum your subscribers,

the Washington Glob
the Baltimore Republican
the Del. Gazette and
the Republican Magizun

Are the only papers that the people Like to Patronize at this time and Place

yours respectfully

E. RICHARDSON

R. Porter, Esqr.

SALEM, Mass. Sept. 6.

Col. Aaron Burr passed through town last week, on his return from an eastern tour.—He is now in the seventy-ninth year of his age: he still continues to practise law in the city of New York.

Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, our new Minister to Russia, was also in town last week.

Mr. Berrien, of Georgia, late Attorney General of the United States, was in town yesterday.

FROM THE CHARLESTON GAZETTE.

Ecce Signum.—Letters were received in Saturday last from Pendleton district, stating that at a meeting held there for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Free Trade Convention at Philadelphia, a motion was made to establish an Association, or affiliated Society, on the plan of those formed by the State Rights and Free Trade Party in various parts of the State. The meeting divided on this question, and it was negatived. Col. HUGER, Mr. PINCKNEY, and Dr. BUTLER, of Greenville, were appointed Delegates to the Convention at Philadelphia. *It is also said*, that Mr. JOHN C. CALHOUN, GEORGE McDUFFIE, Mr. LANGDON CHEVES, and other distinguished citizens, openly opposed the formation of the club, the former declaring all connexion with it, as incompatible with his relations to the American people.

The Cheraw Republican says, "The amount of property destroyed by the late freshet, defies all calculation. Both above and East of us, its visitation has been truly calamitous.—The Planters in our immediate vicinity and on our river, have sustained perhaps irreparable losses. Those consist not only in the destroying of entire crops, but in the destroying agency of the flood upon the low lands, totally unfitting them for future cultivation.—The height of the water unprecedented. It rose upwards of [illegible] in the space of 48 hours, and is estimated to have been at least three feet higher than during the memorable freshet of 1795. The loss of our Bridge must be severely felt, as every attainable facility is now provided for the transportation of produce, &c.

It appears that the late disastrous hurricane in the West Indies had reached Havana, the Noticioso Mercantil of that city thus describes its effects:

On the 13th August a violent hurricane took place in the province of Cuba, which for its great violence and the damage caused is unparalleled in the recollection of the inhabitants of the province. Some of the guns in the Moro Castle have been rent, as also the Magazines, and part of the walls in the Hospital, but fortunately no lives were lost, owing, no doubt, to the unfortunate event having taken place from half past ten to eleven in the morning. Seven vessels (names not mentioned) were wrecked in the harbor, besides others on the coast.

Many of the buildings of the city have suffered considerably, (churches and other houses.)

In the country the spectacle presented is truly heart-rending. Several persons lost their lives, besides all their crops. The coffee plantations have suffered considerably, the loss on goods stored, and crops in the fields, is estimated at several millions. Such a lamentable catastrophe the inhabitants are thrown into great consternation, bordering on apprehensive of a famine.

From the Richmond Whig.

We regret to be under the necessity of adverting to any disagreeable circumstance connected with the expedition of the Richmond Troop of Cavalry to Southampton; but the conduct of one individual, deserves and will receive at our hands, the exposure and chastisement, which in the opinion of all who heard it, it most richly deserves. On Friday morning the 25th, we arrived at Jerusalem, and took up our quarters at the tavern of Mr. Henry B. Vaughan. This individual is the brother-in-law of Mrs. Vaughan, whose melancholy fate and that of her family is well known above. He had no family, and is wealthy. Under these circumstances, good feeling would have suggested the propriety of charging more than would indemnify him; a base and sordid love of pelf, could alone have prompted the idea of speculating upon men in our situation. We tended our own horses, without aid from his servants; did not sleep in his house, were furnished with the coarsest, and at times, stinking fare; many neither ate or drank at his table, but were entertained by the hospitality of the inhabitants; detachments were absent on several occasions; and the whole left on Wednesday, making the time less than five days. It will excite astonishment to hear that for this time, with this accommodation, and under all the circumstances of the case, the Landlord produced a bill exceeding $[illegible]. To state the fact, is to inflict on him the severest punishment, the indignation of the public.

England contains 10,000 leagues of railroads, 1,500 leagues of canals, and 1,200 leagues of rail roads. The territory of France is more extensive than that of England, and has only 1,500 leagues of roads, 500 leagues of canals, and 40 leagues of rail roads.

A case of Usury was tried last week in Salisbury, (N. C.) which resulted in the forfeiture, by the Usurer, of double the amount of money loaned.

Boring for water.—An anxious and doubtful father, a neighbor of ours, had been lecturing and counselling a dissolate incorrigible son. After a most pathetic appeal to his feelings, discovering no signs of contrition, "what!" exclaimed the father, "not one penitent relenting emotion,—not one penitent tear?" 'Ah, father,' replied the hardened son, 'you may as well leave off *boring* me,—you will obtain no water I can assure you."

Salem Observer.

An impudent Dun.—The late Sir Bellingham Graham, who was constantly pretty much in debt, walking one day with two or three other gentlemen, in the park was accosted by a tradesman, who took him aside for a minute or two, and when the baronet rejoined his company, he seemed to be in a great passion, which his friends taking notice of, asked what was the matter? Why the rascal, said he, has been dunning me for money I have owed him for 7 years, with as much impudence as if it were a debt of yesterday.

Little Rock, Ark. Aug. 17.

Fatal Rencounter.—On the evening of the instant, an altercation took place between Benjamin F. Potter and James D. Keats, iding in the same neighborhood, on the th side of the river, about 9 or 10 miles ow this place, which was succeeded by an ck by the former on the latter, and re- ed in Mr. Keats (after he had been seiz- by, and received several blows from, his ersary) drawing a pocket pistol and shoot- Mr. Potter through the heart, and there- producing his almost instantaneous death. Keats immediately surrendered himself the civil authority, and was held to bail by ge Johnson, for his appearance at the next n of the Circuit Court of this county, him- f in the sum of 2000 dollars, and two se- ties in the sum of 1000 dollars each.

We regret to learn by the following para- ph in the New Orleans *Courier*, of the 5th t. that the yellow fever has made its ap- rance in that city. The New Orleans pa- says—

"An individual of the name of Charles Tims, who brought to the charity hospital on Monday, died Saturday of the yellow fever, as well ascertained the physician at the *post mortem* examination. We have been told this morning that a number of er cases have made their appearance. We hope report may be unfounded.

We learn from the Florida papers, that Col. dsden has accepted the appointment to the gineer corps recently conferred on him by President, and that he will not be a can- date for Congress at the election in October xt.

Maryland Electoral College.—The Clay ndidates in Alleghany county, of this State, ng both elected, the Senatorial Electoral llege of Maryland stands thus:—Clay 28, ckson 12. Majority for Clay, 16.

The Electors thus chosen, will meet an Anpolis on Monday, the 19th instant, and e- t 15 Senators; 9 to be chosen from the estern, and 6 from the Eastern Shore.

Chronicle.

A letter to the Editor of the New York ily Advertiser, dated Bridgetown, (Barba- es) August 15, says, "The Governor will it the duties on all American articles" im- ted into that Island, in consequence of the stitute state in which the late storm has left Island.

Most of our readers, probably, have heard of Franklin's *saw dust* pudding. But there s more nutriment in it than the Doctor sup- ed if we may judge by the annexed article: *Bread from Saw-dust.* Dr. Prout, in his learned per on the ultimate composition of elementary sub- ces, in the Philosophical Transactions, gives a rt account of M. Autenrieth of Tubigen's experi- nts on the conversion of lignin into food. M. Au- ich takes a piece of wood, and by frequent ma- ation and boiling, separates from it every thing t is soluble in water. The wood thus purified is n reduced to Sawdust, repeatedly subjected to head of an oven, and finally ground into flour. equires leaven in the baking, with the addition which it makes a uniform spongy bread. The or is rather yellowish; but when well baked and sy, it is not only very nutritious, [*very nutri- ous!!*] but much superior in every respect to the own bread made of the bran and husks of corn- r. [This a discovery, as Mr. Herschel remarks, ich renders famine next to *impossible*, and deserves higher degree of celebrity than it has obtained."]

Medical Gaz.

Morning Courier and New York Enquirer.

THE Morning Courier & New-York Enquirer is published by Jas. Watson Webb & Co. in the y of New-York, daily and semi-weekly, on fine pa- of the largest size. In its Politics it is purely mocratic,—adhering to the principles and usa s of the Republican Party and advocating the re- ction of General Jackson to the Presidency. Its lumns are alike devoted to Foreign and Domestic elligence, Morals, Literature, and the Fine Arts. Morals however, it does not act upon the creed Fanatics or Bigots, but on the contrary, incul es those principles of morality and religion only, ich are founded upon peace and good-will to all nkind -the fruit of which is tolerance and broth- affection instead of "persecution for opinion's e." All Bigots, Fanatics, Opposers of Sunday ils and Church-and-State-men, are opposed on nciple, and their hypocrisy and machinations fear- ly exposed.

In consequence of the other Daily Papers in New- rk, determining not to board vessels and receive ir news on Sunday; the publishers of the Courier Enquirer have lately invested nearly $4,000 in a Packet-News Establishment,' the support of which ll add about $5,000 to the annual expenses. Ves- ls from Europe will be boarded at sea, long before y reach the harbor, and their news disseminated ough the country with more than ordinary dis- ch. In incurring this heavy increase of expen e, the proprietors look for remuneration to all o feel an interest in the affairs of the Old World. if they have properly estimated the popular ing in relation to this matter, they will be effi- tly sustained in the course they have adopt-

It does not become them to speak of the manner which their Editorial Department is conducted. t may be stated however, that Assistant Editors Reporters are employed at liberal salaries; and e Commercial, Political, Literary, Foreign and estic News, were not at least equal to any other rnal, it would scarcely have acquired in the short od of five years, a greater daily circulation than other paper in America! Yet such is the fact, at this moment the Courier & Enquirer circu- es daily in the city of New-York more than one ndred per cent more papers than any of its co- mporaries.

Daily papers sent out the city, are not printed un- 5 o'clock P. M., when all the News received by e morning Mails, or by Foreign arrivals, are in- erted in a Second Edition—so that the Daily Sub bers in the country, liberally receive a Morning Evening Paper combined; and this being the y paper collecting news on Sunday, it follows of rse that the news by all foreign arrivals on that will be found in the columns of the Courier Enquirer only.

A Price Current and Review of the Market will published weekly, and the Second Edition will al- notice any change which may occur in th of our market. Whatever appears in the Dai- paper, will of course, also be published in the ni-Weekly.

Daily Paper ------ $10 per annum, } *Payable in* Semi-Weekly Paper 4 per annum, } *advance.*

N.B. All Post-Masters who have no objections ct as our Agents, are requested to receive sub iptions and remit the money at the risk of the ers, at the time of ordering the paper.—It is ested that they will retain in their hands 10 per t of the amount received, as a remuneration for r trouble.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1831.

THE CONSPIRACY.

In addition to the information contained in our last, in relation to the conspiracy amoug the negroes of Duplin and Sampson counties, we published a slip on Wednesday last, to such of our Subscribers as it could reach, containing the following particulars, collected by one of our townsmen on the spot:—

On Sunday the 4th inst. the first information of the contemplated rising of the Blacks, was sent from South Washington. The disclosure was made by a free mulatto man to Mr. Usher of Washington, who sent the information to Mr. Kelly of Duplin. It appears from the mulatto's testimony, that Dave, a slave belonging to Mr. Morissey of Sampson, applied to him to join the conspirators, stated that the negroes in Sampson, Duplin, and New Hanover, were regularly organized and prepared to rise on the 4th October. Dave was taken up, and on this testimony convicted.—After his conviction, he made a confession of the above to his master, and in addition gave the names of the four principal ringleaders in Sampson and Duplin, and several in Wilmington, named several families that they intended to murder. Their object was to march by two routes to Wilmington, spreading destruction and murder on their way. At Wilmington they expected to be reinforced by 2000, to supply themselves with arms and ammunition and then return. Three of the ringleaders in Duplin have been taken, and Dave and Jim executed. There are 23 negroes in jail in Duplin county, all of them no doubt concerned in the conspiracy. Several have been whipped and some released. In Sampson 25 are in jail, all concerned directly or indirectly in the plot. The excitement among the people in Sampson is very great, and increasing; they are taking effectual measures to arrest all suspected persons. A very intelligent Negro Preacher named David, was put on his trial today and clearly convicted by the testimony of another negro. The people were so much enraged, that they scarcely could be prevented from shooting him on his passage from the C't House to the jail. All the confessions made induce the belief that the conspirators were well organized, and their plans well understood in Duplin, Sampson, Wayne, New Hanover, and Lenoir. Nothing had transpired to raise even a suspicion that they extended into Cumberland or Bladen, except that Jim confessed that Nat, Col. Wright's negro, (who has been missing since the discovery of the plot,) had gone to Bryant Wright's, in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, to raise a company to join the conspirators. The rumours respecting a large force having been seen collected together, are unfounded, though there seems no doubt but that small armed bands have been seen. I cannot believe that any danger is to be apprehended, where the citizens are so constantly on the watch, and pursue such vigorous measures towards the offenders. The militia are assembled in ample force.

The most important information which we have to add to the above, gained from later accounts, is the fact, that *not a single party of negroes, nay, not a single individual*, has been found in arms or in rebellion, in any of the counties. The discovery of the plot completely overthrew all their plans, which were to have been carried into execution in the early part of next month. It is believed that all, or nearly all, in any way concerned, have been arrested. About 25 are in Sampson jail, 30 in Duplin, and 15 in Wilmington. Several have made confessions. The examinations are going on, and some few have been discharged, but the generality of those arrested, have been fully committed for trial at the ensuing terms of the Superior Court, when a terrible example will be made to deter others from imitating the conduct of these deluded wretches.

The Court will be held in Duplin next week, in Wilmington four weeks after, and in Sampson the week after Wilmington.

On Wednesday last, Nat, the fellow spoken of above, was arrested in the neighborhood of Bryant Wright's (who is the son of his master,) and is now in our jail. He denies having any such object as is imputed to him above. Two other men were arrested on the same day, but after examination discharged. On Sunday, two boys, runaways from Mr. Maurice Waddell, near Wilmington, were apprehended near a meeting house, about 12 miles South East from town. After the infliction of some punishment, they confessed that they had been sent ahead to get information by a small party of runaways, some of them armed. Two parties of mounted volunteers from this place, have subsequently gone in search of them, but so far as we have heard, without success.

In this place, there has been no interruption to business, and no undue excitement; we cannot help, therefore, being astonished at the effects of the reports abroad. Women and children in several of the counties, have fled to the swamps, from which, after a day or two, they emerged, wet, muddy, and half starved.—Wagoners who were on their way to Fayetteville, have discharged their loads at some house on the road, and returned home.

Thousands of the militia have assembled in arms, even in the upper counties, which might have been supposed beyond the influence of the supposed danger. But it is accounted for when we state that the most extravagant reports, not having the shadow of foundation, somehow gained extensive circulation; such for instance as that Wilmington and Clinton had been captured and destroyed, that the intermediate country was laid waste, and even that we had been obliged to blow up the fine bridge across the Cape Fear to prevent the banditti from coming into our town. How it was possible for any one of these reports to gain a moment's credence, we cannot conceive, but we learn that they have even got into the papers to the north of us.

Virginia.—We had a report by a passenger in Monday's Northern Stage, that the family of a Mrs. Cozzens, had been murdered in Dinwiddie county, about 20 miles from Petersburg, a few days ago, and that the militia were turning out. We receive reports at present with a good deal of caution; and place no reliance on this.

The Edenton Gazette states, upon information received from an undoubted source, that there have been killed in Southampton county upwards of one hundred negroes, consequent upon the late insurrection in that county. Fourteen of the thoughtless, savage wretches have been tried, of whom, thirteen were convicted, and are to be hung during the present week—there are thirty more now in the jail at Jerusalem yet to be tried, besides others in jail at Bellfield.

We understand that about twenty-one negroes have been committed to jail in Edenton, on a charge of having been concerned in concerting a project of rebellion.—*Ral. Star.*

Merit Rewarded.—The President of the U. States was so much pleased with the account given him by Com. Elliott, of the gallant conduct of the son of Dr. Blunt, of Southampton, (a lad of 15 years of age,) in repelling the attack of the negroes upon his father's house, that he immediately ordered a Midshipman's warrant to be made out for him, and placed him under the command of the Commodore.

In consequence of despatches from the commanding officers of Prince William and Fauquier, and from a Committee of Orange, and calls made for some arms, we understand that the Governor has ordered arms, &c. to be sent to those counties. A black preacher is said to have been in Prince William, from Washington, and some suspicions being excited, to have escaped. In the other counties, some circumstances have occurred, which were calculated to excite some attention, and to call for precautionary measures.—*Rich. Enq.*

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.

General Nat.—We learn that a negro man has been committed to the gaol of Baltimore county as a runaway, but that circumstances have given rise to strong suspicions that he was one of the Southampton insurgents, if not their leader, who is termed General Nat.—He came here from the South on a horse which he had stolen at Washington City. Being committed only as a runaway, he will be speedily released in compliance with law, unless he be claimed as a slave, or crime be alleged against him. It would be well for the authorities of Virginia, therefore, to take measures to have him identified and brought to trial, if he be one of the insurgents.—*Chron.*

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.

We understand that the negro man confined in goal as a runaway, and who is suspected to be concerned in the Southampton insurrection, has been demanded by, and delivered to, the Executive of Virginia.

Military Movement.—A company of the 1st regiment of United States Artillery, under the command of Capt. F. Whiting, from Fortress Monroe, left our harbor on Saturday, for Newbern, (N. C.) via the Dismal Swamp Canal.

Norfolk Herald, Sept. 12.

Fatal Duel.—During the late canvass in Missouri, the Hon. Spencer Pettis, a candidate for re-election to Congress, and Major Biddle, a distinguished officer in the Army, brother to the President of the U. S. Bank, engaged in a bitter personal and political controversy in the St. Louis papers. A few days previous to the election, (which resulted in favor of Mr. Pettis,) Major Biddle went into Mr. Pettis's bed room, before he was up, and gave him a severe cow-hiding. After the election was over, Mr. P. challenged Maj. B., and the arrangements being made, the parties met on the 26th ult. on an island opposite the city of St. Louis, and within view of hundreds of the citizens, who appear to have taken no steps to put a stop to the affair. On account of Major Biddle being near-sighted, *five feet* was the distance agreed upon, and, as might be expected, both fell mortally wounded by the first fire. One died on the 27th, and the other on the 28th. Major Biddle was married, but had no children. Mr. Pettis was unmarried. Both were in the prime of life.

We have received Mr. Eaton's Expose, in reply to Messrs. Berrien, Ingham, and Branch, but in consequence of its very great length, have not read it, and shall not be able to publish it. With every disposition to do equal and impartial justice between the parties, it is out of the question to publish twenty or twenty-five columns of a single statement. We will endeavor hereafter to give our readers its substance.

Maim.—The Hon. Robert Potter, Representative elect to Congress, from the Granville District in this State, was convicted at the late term of Granville Superior Court, of a dreadful outrage upon a young man named Wiley, and sentenced to pay a fine of $1000, and be imprisoned six months, and further until the fine and costs are paid. He will be tried at the next term of the Court, in March next, upon a similar charge of maiming the Rev. Lewis Taylor, and will undoubtedly undergo the same sentence in that case. It is generally expected that he will resign his seat in Congress.

Virginia.—The Representation in the next Congress will be composed of the following persons:

Re-elected—Messrs. Alexander, Archer, Bouldin, Davenport, Craig, Gordon, Doddridge, Armstrong, Patton, Stevenson, Coke, Barbour, McCoy, Allen, Claiborne, Mercer.

Thos. Newton in the place of Geo. Loyall—John J. Roane for John Roane—Johnston for Draper—Chinn for Taliaferro—John Y. Mason for Trezvant.

Sunday Schools.—From a recent report made to the London Sunday School, it appears that there are in Great Britain, 10,162 Sunday Schools, 107,545 Teachers, and 1,062,656 Scholars.

A prolific Family.—In Orange county, in this State, at the place where the battle of Lindley's mills was fought, there lives a couple who have been married 17 years and 5 months, and have had 16 children—the two youngest of which (twins, male and female,) were born on the 1st of August last. At the time of their birth, they had each four jaw teeth, and one of them, the female, had also a front tooth. This was the second instance in which the wife had presented her husband with twins.—*Communicated.*

The next Legislature.—The County of Wilkes yet remains to be heard from, before we can publish a complete list of the Members elect to the next Legislature. We find on examination, that from the 63 counties heard from, the number of new Members returned, is 101. Of these, 27 are in the Senate and 74 in the House of Commons.—*Ral. Reg.*

We have been favored with a copy of the Oration, delivered at Chapel Hill, on the 22d June last, by the Rev. WILLIAM M. GREEN, according to the annual appointment of the two Literary Societies belonging to the University. We shall have the pleasure of presenting it to our readers, next week, entire.

Raleigh Register.

From the Wilmington Recorder.

A practice is found to exist, among the purchasers of goods at the North, *particularly New York*, or through their agents or packers of putting up, kegs of *gunpowder*, not designated by any mark, in casks and boxes containing Coffee and other articles. The powder is of course concealed from the vessel at the time of taking it in; and from the agents on arrival here. The object of saving a little freight, or any other trivial purpose, thus endangers the whole vessel and cargo—and the consigners, boats and warehouses, on the passage of goods. The parties are unquestionably liable for all loss or damage which may be sustained in consequence of this practice, which, if not discontinued, will be put a stop to, by measures adopted for the purpose.

We learn from the Post Master at Wilkesborough, N. C. that the stage from Salem, N. C. to the West, was swept away on Friday the 2nd inst. while crossing Redey's river 11 miles West of Wilkesboro'. The driver we are glad to learn saved himself and horses by cutting the gears; but the mail bags were lost and remained in the water until the 7th inst.—The papers &c. are so much mutilated that it cannot be ascertained to whom they were directed.—*Salisbury Carolinian.*

On Wednesday evening last, a meeting of the friends of the Temperance cause was held at the Methodist Church, in this City. After prayer, by the Rev. Doctor McPheeters, a very neat address was delivered by William Seawell, Esq. in which the design and practical results of Temperance Societies were handsomely explained. In the course of his remarks, Mr. S. stated the astonishing fact, that the quantity of Ardent Spirits annually sold in this place amounts in value to *ten thousand dollars*. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, after which, a number of persons enrolled their names as members.—*Ral. Reg.*

It will not be long, (says the New York *Evening Post*,) before strangers making the fashionable tour, will be able to travel from Albany to Saratoga Springs, and probably thence to Lake George, all the way on a Rail Road.

☞ We take this mode of informing "A Subscriber," who has addressed a note to us anonymously, by mail, that the circumstance which he has brought to our notice, was entirely accidental, and occurred thus: During the day or two that intervened between the printing of the outside and inside forms of the paper of the 7th inst, nearly a dozen names were added to our subscription list, and to supply them, an equal number of papers were struck off, only on one side, as the outside form had been distributed. These were all intended to be sent to printers, among whom it is common and well understood. We regret to find, however, that one of them was sent to a subscriber, and that he should suppose it was done intentionally and disrespectfully.

DIED,

At the Union Seminary, in Virginia, on the 3d inst. Rev. JOHN H. RICE, D. D., of Richmond, Va., in the 54th year of his age; one of the most eminent divines of the Presbyterian Church in this country.

In New York, lately, Dr. SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, a distinguished scientific and literary character.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Flour $4 to 4 50, Bacon 9 to 10, Corn 75, Wool 20, Cotton 7 to 7½, Salt 65 to 70, Iron 4 to 5, Sugar 7 *a* 9, Coffee 14 *a* 15, Molasses 30, Wheat 75.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to Sept. 14, Brig Hercules, from New York. Schr. Fair Play, from New York.

CLEARED, Brig Hercules, for New York. Schrs. Sea Flowers, for Jamaica, Fair Play, for New York, Dime, for Martinique.

MISS BINGHAM

CONTINUES her School in a large and convenient room at Mrs. Mumford's, corner of Gillespie and Mumford streets. Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in families of the first respectability near the School. The next Quarter commences the first of October, 1831.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1831. 46-6t.

Fayetteville Academy.

THE Fall Term will commence on the first Monday in October next. Anxious to render the Institution useful to children and youth of any age, the Subscriber has engaged an experienced teacher as an Assistant, and, after the first of October, will be prepared to receive ten or fifteen more Pupils.

E. TRIPP.

September 20. 46-2w.

To Journeymen Tailors.

The Subscriber wishes to employ a first rate JOURNEYMAN TAILOR, and is willing to give liberal wages to such a one.—Application may be made to him at his residence, 16 miles west of Pittsborough, Chatham County.

ALEX'R MURCHISON.

Chatham County, Sept. 3, 1831. 66-4w.

Blank Warrants for sale at this office.

POSTSCRIPT.

The statement from Dinwiddie county is contradicted. No particle of truth in it.

We are happy to state, also, that both the parties which left this town in pursuit of the runaways, have returned, and report that there is no foundation for the story.

AT AUCTION.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made by H. B. Sedberry to the Subscribers, we will sell at Public Auction, on Friday, the 30th inst., at Willkings's Auction Store, foot of Haymount, Household and Kitchen

FURNITURE,

One Horse and Cart,
One good milch Cow,
Blacksmith's Tools, Ploughs, &c.

ALSO,

Will be hired negro boy Bob and negro woman Ellen,

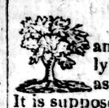
And the Dwelling House in which Mr. Sedberry now resides.

JOHN WADDILL, Jr., } *Trustees.*
JAS. G. COOK, }

WILLKINGS & Co., *Auct'rs.*

September 21. 46-2w.

For Sale.



THE Subscriber would sell all or any part of that tract or parcel of **LAND** lying on Little Rockfish, known formerly as the property of Finley Chisholm, dec'd. It is supposed to contain about 1100 acres, is well timbered with Oak and Pine, and would be valuable to persons owning saw mills in the neighborhood.

☞All persons are forewarned from trespassing on the premises by cutting, hauling, or burning the timber. For information as to the property or terms of sale, apply to Mr. J. Carmon, Fayetteville, or to me at Cheraw, S. C.

ALEX. McQUEEN.

September 21. 46 3m.

New Drug and

MEDICINE STORE.

THE Subscriber is now opening a fresh supply of *MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS*, &c. &c., which makes his assortment complete. He will keep always on hand, every article connected with the business.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

September 21. 46-tf.

$60 REWARD.

LOST, a Russia calf-skin *POCKET BOOK*, indented with lines drawn from corner to corner, crossing each other, with kid-skin separators in the pockets and a tape string sewed to the latch or strap, with "*B. W. Williams*," I believe, written on the partition. The said Pocket Book contained five hundred and forty or fifty Dollars, one bill of fifty Dollars, with *Paryh* printed on the face of the bill, besides several other marks not recollected, and four hundred Dollars in ten Dollar bills, payable at the Fayetteville Branch of the U. S. Bank; the balance were mostly five dollar U. S. Bank bills, and three or four Writs of fieri facias, returnable to Moore Superior Court. And one gold patent lever *WATCH*, with a steel Chain and Key. A reward of Fifty Dollars is offered for the Money, and Ten Dollars for the Watch, and one half of the above reward is offered for the apprehension and delivery of the thief at Carthage, so that I bring him to justice. The above reward will be given to the thief, if he return the goods and cash, and no questions asked, and secrets kept.

JAS. McBRYDE.

September 12, 1831. 46-4w.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

100 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars.

VIRGINIA DISM'L SWAMP LOTTERY,

No. 17, to be drawn at Richmond, on Friday, 30th of September, 1831. 66 Number Lottery, 10 drawn Ballots.

CAPITAL PRIZES.

1	Prize	of	20,000 DOLLARS,
1		of	10,000 DOLLARS,
1		of	5,000 DOLLARS,
1		of	3,000 DOLLARS,
100		of	1,000 DOLLARS,
16		of	500 DOLLARS,
56		of	100 DOLLARS,
56		of	80 DOLLARS,
112		of	50 DOLLARS,
112		of	40 DOLLARS,

Besides a number of 30's, 20's and 10's.

Tickets $10, *Shares in proportion.*

Early application, by letter or otherwise, should be made.

VIRGINIA WELLSBURG LOTTERY,

Extra No. 2, to be drawn at Wheeling on the 1st of October. 60 Number Lottery, 9 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

2	Prizes	of	5,792 DOLLARS,
20		of	1,000 DOLLARS,
30		of	500 DOLLARS,
32		of	200 DOLLARS,
51		of	100 DOLLARS,

Many of 40's, 30's, 20's, 15's, &c. &c.

Tickets $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Petersburg Mechanic Association, Extra No. 3, to be drawn at Norfolk, on Monday the 3d of October. 60 Number Lottery, 9 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	Prize	of	10,000 DOLLARS,
1		of	3,000 DOLLARS,
1		of	2,000 DOLLARS,
1		of	1,686 DOLLARS,
10		of	1,000 DOLLARS,
10		of	400 DOLLARS,
10		of	200 DOLLARS,
50		of	100 DOLLARS,

Besides a number of less denominations.

Tickets $4, *Shares in proportion,*

For sale at the Lottery and Exchange Office of

B. W. HEWSON,

Petersburg, Virginia.

Tickets by the package or single ticket for sale. Orders enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets by mail, will meet with prompt attention, and the Drawings forwarded agreeable to direction.

Address to

B. W. HEWSON,

September 1831. Petersburg, Va.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

P. Dailey,

FOUR doors West of the Planter's Hotel, has received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Saddlery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the Subscriber's usual low prices. Country Merchants and others are requested to call and examine the Stock.

☞New Goods will be received by almost every arrival from New York.

August 10. 40tf

---

18 Tons Swedes and English Iron assorted,
10 bundles hoop and sheet do.
2000 lbs. German, blister and cast Steel,
5 tons Castings, 150 sets wagon Boxes,
200 kegs cut Nails,
10 hhds., 30 bbls. and 30 boxes brown Sugar,
12 bbls. lump do.
75 bags Coffee,
90 hhds. Molasses,
10,000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
200 pieces cotton Bagging,
130 bags Shot, 2000 lbs. bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
60 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Glass,
100 sides soal and skirting Leather,
40 kegs white Lead,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
Sperm and liver Oil,
School Books,
100 nests Bandboxes.

In addition to the above, we have just received a LARGE STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

Hardware, Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, and various Domestic Goods.

The above Goods are for sale at the Old Stand of
HALL & JOHNSON.
Foot of Hay Mount.

August 9, 1831. ‖40tf.‖

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, August 4th, 1831 40-tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber informs his former customers and the public generally, that he has established a *New Store* on Gillespie street, one door North of the United States Bank, where he has on hand and offers for sale, a small assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

Of various descriptions, and where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business as usual.

The Subscriber requests such of his customers as are indebted to him, to come forward and make prompt payment of their respective debts.

DUNCAN SMITH.

Fayetteville, July 5. 35-tf.

Paper.

PRINTING, Writing and Wrapping PAPER for sale at the Paper Mill, at the usual low prices.

June 7, 1831. 31tf.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS opened his store two doors west of Hall & Johnson, in the Brick Row, where he has a good assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Notice.

THE Depository of Provisions for the supply of sufferers by the late fire, is established on the second floor of Hall & Johnson's large Warehouse on Gillespie street, under the superintendence of Thomas Sandford—where those who can pay for such provisions as may be necessary, may be supplied on reasonable terms, and those who cannot pay, may get supplies without money.

C. P. MALLETT, Ch'n.

June 2d, 1831.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE,

61 Hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
35 do. and 20 Bbls. Porto Rico and Muscovado SUGARS,
10 do. New England RUM,
5 Casks Rice
25 Bags Prime Green Coffee.
3 Bbls. Fresh Lard,

June 6. WILLKINGS & CO.

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE,

On Hay street, 7 doors West of the Planter's Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, the following articles, viz.

Gums, Camphor, Assafœtida, &c.
Iodine, Peperine and Quinine,
Copaiva, resinous and solidified,
Œthiops and Turpeth Minerals,
Pearl Sago, Calomel,
Quicksilver, Quassia,
Saffron, English and meadow,
Black, red and white Oxydes of Mercury,
Extracts of Hyosciamus, Cicuta, Gentian and Jalap, &c.
Acids, Tartaric-acetic, & Benzoic,
Barks, Peruvian and Angustura,
Ditto Cinnamon,
Aquafortis,
Oils, olive, lamp, almond, Harlem, &c.
Sugar of Lead,
White and blue Vitriol,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Soda and salts Tartar,
Phosphate of Soda,
Phosphites,
Phosphorus,
Patent Medicines,
Lancets, Evans's, crown, spring and common,
Flower of Sulphur,
Role do.
Turmeric, powdered,
Emory, coarse and fine,
Nitric Acid,
Muriatic do.
Sulphuric do.
Aloes, socot: and barb.
Antimony,
Armenian Bole,
Allspice, and Pepper,
Arrow Root,
Anniseed, &c.
Arsenic, powdered,
Annatto,
Alum,
Coriander and Cardamom Seed,
Magnesia, lump, calcined and Henry's,
Madder opt.
Manna opt.
Senna leaves,
Mustard, best English,
Castor Oil,
Surgical Instruments,
Dentist's do.
Hull's patent Trusses,
Common do.
Snuffs, Rappee Maccoboy, &c.
Mace and Cloves,
Nutmegs and Cinnamon,
Fine Sponge,
Painter's Materials, &c.

These, with a general assortment of Articles connected with the business, he will warrant of the first quality.

July 13. THOS. J. JORDAN. 36tf.

DESIRABLE

Fancy Dry Goods.

THE Subscriber feels *great pleasure* in informing his former customers, that he is now receiving per Brig *Mentos* and Schooner *New York*, a handsome and *carefully selected* Stock of

Fashionable & rich Fancy Dry Goods,

at his *Old Stand*, on Market Square, all of which was *selected* by *himself* for this market, from the *Latest Importations*, and confidently asserts that his present Stock will equal in point of quality any ever offered in this market, all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms. Among his stock will be found all that is new and fashionable, to which he invites the attention of his former customers and purchasers generally.

HENRY L. JONES

August 3. 39tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

150 PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS,

together with some HARDWARE, which he offers for sale at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, in the Brick Row, opposite the Planter's Hotel. His assortment embraces a great variety of

Fancy Dry Goods,

of the newest style. He expects to occupy his former Stand near the Market Square in about two months.

JOHN McARN.

July 19. 37tf.

J. Munn

HAS taken a Store in the block of Brick Buildings east of Hall & Johnson's Store, and one door west of Jas. Martine's Copper Smith's shop, where he will be glad to see his friends and all those who may choose to favor him with their custom.

June 6th, 1831. 31-tf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do good Sugar,
75 kegs Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Alum,
Crockery Ware,
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

July 13. 36tf.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Washington, two Weekly Newspapers, (in pamphlet form,) one to be entitled

The Mechanic's Register;

THE OTHER

The Farmer's Register.

A PORTION of the Daily Telegraph will be devoted to agriculture and the mechanic arts. Having the matter in type, we propose to make up two weekly royal sheets, to contain sixteen octavo pages each, one to be entitled, The Farmer's Register—the other The Mechanic's Register. The Farmer's Register will contain agricultural notices, and such other matter, common to a newspaper, as will be interesting to that class from whom we derive the staff of life. The Mechanic's Register will contain such general information on mechanics, in addition to the ordinary newspaper notices, as will render it a valuable acquisition to the library of that useful and influential class of citizens for whom it is intended. These two publications will contain no advertisements but those connected with agriculture and the mechanic arts. For these works we ask the special contribution of those, whose avocations in life, enable them to give practical and useful information.

☞The price of these will be one dollar and fifty cents per annum, paid in advance. As this sum cannot be remitted by mail, any postmaster is authorized to receive it on account, and the paper will be forwarded on his receipt.

The editor is willing, where one individual will obtain eight or more subscribers, and remit one dollar and twenty-five cents for each, to forward these papers at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per volume. Each volume to contain fifty-two numbers.

The object of both these works will be, to place a cheap *newspaper* within the reach of *every* citizen; and, at the same time, to make it doubly interesting by giving important information, suited to the avocations of those for whom it was intended. We admit that it is our desire that they shall find their way to the fireside of every honest citizen; and we are resolved to do all in our power to make them worthy of such favor. The Register will contain a due proportion of political matter, and in addition to the valuable information, pertaining to their special objects, which the title designates, it will embody important state papers in a convenient form for preservation.—The public mind has been much excited on the subject, and with a view to embody in a condensed form, an authentic account thereof, the first numbers will contain the correspondence between General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun; which will be followed up by the publications explaining the cause of the dissolution of the late cabinet: thus embodying a mass of interesting history upon that subject, *in a pamphlet form.* As it is expected that many village and neighborhood clubs will be formed for their circulation, we intend to publish a large edition of the first numbers.

Our subscribers and agents are respectfully desired to promote the object of this address, and editors with whom we exchange, are requested to give it an insertion in their respective papers. When they take into consideration the extra expense incurred by us in furnishing them the reports and proceedings of Congress, the request will not appear unreasonable. The favor will be reciprocated if desired.

DUFF GREEN.

Washington City, August 8.

NO. CAROLINA LAW BOOKS,

For sale at the Observer Office.

The Revisal of the Laws,
Continuation of do., by Chief Justice Taylor,
Potter's Justice,
Haywood's Manual,
Taylor's Digest.

THE OBSERVER OFFICE having been recently furnished with a full supply of new and beautiful Plain and Ornamental Job Type, from the Foundries of Richard Ronaldson, of Philadelphia, and S. W. Kinsley & Co. of Albany, the Proprietor is prepared to execute all kinds of Job Printing in a style equal to any in the Southern Country.

August 16, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having shelved the remains of their stock of Dry Goods saved from the late destructive conflagration, on the site of the store formerly occupied by them, North East corner of Market Square, respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

Also on Hand,

Liverpool Salt,
Sugar and Coffee,
N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Iron, &c.

HORTON & HUTTON.

June 13. 32tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

SINCE the Fire I have removed to my Store at the foot of Haymount, nearly opposite to Mess Hall & Johnson, where I will sell the following Goods on reasonable terms.

6 Hhds. common quality brown Sugar,
10 bbls. ditto ditto ditto,
4 boxes Brazil Sugar,
4 hhds. Jamaica Coffee,
20 bags green Porto Rico ditto,
5 hhds. Molasses,
750 bushels Alum Salt, (very coarse,)
500 ditto Sound ditto, (old and dry)
800 ditto Liverpool ditto,
60 sacks blown ditto,
200 lbs. best quality Spanish Indigo,
1 barrel Spanish Brown,
15 dozen wool Hats,
1 box wool Cards,
3 boxes cotton ditto,
8000 lbs. Bacon,
Corn and Flour,
Sole and upper Leather,
Mackerel in barrels and half barrels,
Castings, Iron and Steel,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope.

Cotton, Flour, Bacon, Corn, Wool, and almost any kind of country produce purchased for cash, or bartered for at the market prices.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

June 14. 32tf

Notes Lost.

SUPPOSED to be burnt in the late fire, a Note drawn by J. S. James & Co., dated Wilmington N. C., February 14, 1831, at ninety days, favor J. S. James & Co., for $170 36.

A Note drawn by P. K. Dickinson, dated Wilmington, N. C., May 11th, 1831, at four months, favor of, and endorsed by R. W. King, for $159 36.

☞The public are cautioned against receiving or trading for the above Notes, as the payment of them has been stopped.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

AUCTION & COMMISSION *BUSINESS.*

THE Subscriber having received the appointment of Auctioneer for the Town of Fayetteville, has formed a connection with Mr. Thomas Sandford, and will transact the above business under the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Thos. Sandford & Co.

OFFER their services to their friends and the public in the transaction of Auction and Commission Business. They solicit consignments; liberal advances made when required.

Fayetteville, April 11, 1831. ‖23‖

☞They may be found at the Public Store Room, Gillespie Street.

June 14.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at June Term, of the County Court of Cumberland, as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of Simeon Belden, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment to Messrs. E. L. & W. Winslow, and those having demands against it, are required to present their accounts, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by act of Assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

EMILY E. BELDEN.

June 10, 1831. 32tf.

Lost or Mislaid.

A BLACK Leather TRUNK, apparently new, containing sundry articles. The finder or holder of the same will much oblige the Subscriber by leaving it at the Office of the Observer.

SAM. F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, June 6. 31-tf.

Wanted,

ONE Hundred Bags of good, clean, white Cotton, in square Bags.

JNO. HUSKE.

June 7th, 1831. 31-tf

Sugar.

10 Hhds. Portorico Sugar,
5 barrels do. do.
5 do. Loaf Sugar,

Received on consignment and for sale by

THOMAS SANDFORD & CO.
At the Public Depository.

Fayetteville, July 20. 37*tf.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, for a new certificate to issue for Four Shares of the Capital Stock of that Bank, standing originally in the name of Sarah Jane Walker, the original certificate having been lost.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, August 9, 1831.

Fayetteville Water Works.

FAYETTEVILLE, JULY 15, 1831.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following order was passed:

Ordered, That the Superintendent shall contract with persons who use the Hydrant Water for building, and for the workmen employed in building, at the following rates, viz:

For every one story frame house,	$1 50
For every story above one, -	50
For every one story brick house,	2 50
For every story above one, -	1 00

In pursuance of the above order, the Superintendent is now ready to grant licenses to all who may have houses erected. The person for whom the House is built will in every instance be held responsible for the water rent.

E. J. HALE, *Superintendent.*

BLANKS.

E. J. HALE is reprinting his usual stock of Blanks, as fast as other engagements will permit. He has now on hand,

Warrants,
County and Superior Court Witness Tickets,
Superior Court Vendi. Expo.
County Court do do.
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
Ca. Sa. Bonds,
Appearance Bonds.
Superior Court Subpœnas.

Paper.

A Good supply of superfine and fine Foolscap and Letter *PAPER*, among which is some Rose and Yellow Letter Paper, in half Reams; and a few reams of billet Paper. Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

August 16, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, in consequence of the heavy losses sustained by the late Fire, have been compelled to close their present business. They now offer their stock of Goods on hand at reduced prices on three, four, and six months credit, for approved notes at Bank. The stock of Dry Goods were selected with great care last Fall and this Spring, and being fresh and seasonable, are well worthy the attention of the town and country trade.

HORTON & HUTTON.

July 26. 38tf

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers are requested to come forward immediately and close the same, either by cash or note, as their situation will not admit of further indulgence.

HORTON & HUTTON.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM New York, forty-nine small boxes BROWN SOAP for sale. Apply to John H. Pearce or

June 14. JOHN HUSKE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables. Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State*, a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York*, and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent*, &c.

Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

Saddle & Harness Making.

THE Subscribers having removed a House to the site of their old Stand, are prepared to execute all orders in their line, on reasonable terms. They will keep a constant supply of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.

Being among the sufferers by the fire, they earnestly request all those indebted to them to make immediate payment.

GEO. W. RAGLAND & CO.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf.

"Ye were naked and we clothed you."

HENRY ERAMBERT, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has opened his Shop in the tenement in the West end of Mr. McRae's row of wooden buildings, next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders, and hopes in a short time to have a good assortment of Goods in his line, and solicits the patronage of his former friends and customers.

☞N. B. All those who are in debt to the Subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make payment, so as to enable him to renew his assortment.

HENRY ERAMBERT.

June 21. 33 13w.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Firm of Thomas Fuller & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the Concern will please present them for payment, and those indebted will please make payment to Thomas Fuller, who will settle the same.

THOMAS FULLER,
JONES FULLER.

July 25. 38tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to move to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, after the 20th of August, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He will have the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favour him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞*Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26 38tf.

To Country Merchants and Planters.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steamboat Company having large and commodious Wharfs and Ware Houses in Campbellton, their Agent in Fayetteville will receive and forward Produce to Wilmington, and Goods from Wilmington for Country Merchants and others, free of Storage, Wharfage and Commissions, if shipped in the Company's boats.

All Goods and Produce landed on the Company's Wharf in Wilmington, and shipped on board the Company's boats, will be free of wharfage and storage. Produce stored in the Company's Warehouses, and not shipped by their boats, will be charged two thirds rates.

JOHN CRUSOE, Fayetteville,
JEREMIAH LIPPITT, Wilmington,
Agents.

Fayetteville, 22 August, 1831. 42-2m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to move to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, after the 20th of August, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He will have the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favour him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞*Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26 38tf.

Cheap New Goods

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving at his Store, Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, an elegant supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

carefully selected, which are offered at wholesale or retail for a very small advance on the original cost. His stock of Goods *is now entirely new*, and consists in part of a large and general assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods, Hardware & fine Cutlery,
Crockery, China & Glass Ware,
Hats, Shoes & Castings,
Groceries, some choice Liquors,
Old Wines, London Porter, Cider,

With a general assortment of other articles too numerous to be enumerated.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1831.

NOTICE.—Those persons who are indebted to the subscriber are requested to call on or before the 1st of October next, and settle their Notes and Accounts, or they will find them in the hands of an Officer for collection.

K. T. MORGAN.
At Mrs. Berry's.

September 6, 1831.

PLANTER'S HOTEL

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to attend on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he solicits particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from a general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf

HOUSES FOR SALE.

The large three story Brick House and Lot at the foot of Hay Mount, known as the Ashe House, containing 12 Rooms, and 2 Stories large dry Cellars, all necessary Out Buildings, a large two story frame Building, occupied as a house, well calculated for storing cotton, and those two unfinished two story brick Stores, on Hay street, near the Copper Smith's Shop. For terms apply to the Subscribers.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, June 28. 34tf

BOOKS.

A Small consignment of Books, among which are a few Bibles and Prayer Books. I am making out an order for an additional supply, and can furnish any particular description of Books required.

C. P. MALLETT.

June 20. 43tf.

EAGLE & PHOENIX HOTEL.

THIS new, commodious and splendid Hotel, located on Broad street, in the midst of business and in the immediate vicinity of the great avenues of the city, from the South, North, and East, is now rapidly progressing toward completion, and is offered for Rent.

The Building will be in complete readiness for the occupation of a tenant, on or before the 1st of October next.

☞The Board will loan the lessee of the Establishment, the sum of $5,000, to be appropriated in the purchase of standing furniture.—For further particulars, apply (post paid) to A. CUMMING,

Sec'ry & Tr. E. & P. R. C.

Augusta, Geo. July 21. 38-10.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Subscriber proposes to publish by subscription a book entitled

The Carolina Practical Dyer, Scourer and Bleacher.

IN which he intends exhibiting the processes now in use in dying or fixing colours on woollen, silk, cotton and linen, adapted to the use of families, and others who may avail themselves of this Work. Likewise Job Dyeing, or re-dyeing such goods as require alterments as have by wear, accident, or some other cause, become faded or spotted. Also, the processes for scouring and restoring the colour of Carpets that have received iron mould, grease, paint, &c. &c., and the method pursued in bleaching woollen, silk, cotton, linen, straw and Leghorn, together with the plan of dressing and finishing the various kinds, so as to give them a finished and handsome appearance. The Receipts on Dyeing will comprise every colour, with a description of the Stuffs and Drugs made use of, and particular directions how to manage through the whole process of Dyeing. The Subscriber's own experience, as well as the authorities he has consulted on these subjects, warrant him in saying, that the Receipts & Directions he has are to be laid down, if closely followed, in no instance will they fail to produce the effect desired. Part of the Work is in Manuscript, and every attention will be made to render it both useful and acceptable on its completion.

Terms.—The work will comprise a volume of about 200 pages, duodecimo, be printed on fair type, neatly bound, and will be delivered to Subscribers at One Dollar per copy.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

N. B. The Subscriber may be found for the present at the second house East of the half-way house between Fayetteville and Campbellton, where he will carry on the Dyeing and Scouring business as heretofore.

June 28. 34tf

BOOK, PAMPHLET, AND JOB

PRINTING,

Neatly executed at this Office